

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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W. W. SMOAK, Business Manager

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SOME PLATFORMS

Says Eddie Smith, "I stand on cotton."

Jennings says Blease's planks are rotten.

Pollock comes along turkey-trotting. And in the months all will be forgotten.

We hope so.

Who put the ton in Cot-ton? Just a little shower.

Tremendous shortage in the cook and washerwoman crop.

Echo from the bellow of the bull moose—"Me for President."

When the sufs popped the question, Woodrow said, "this is so sudden."

Anderson needs a public market. Won't somebody help us in our fight?

A thief in the house is better company than the ordinary fly. Swaf.

Old friend Whipping Post was one of the most useful citizens in his day.

The new train on the Blue Ridge would mean more stops at the local hotels.

Anderson is the place for all the trade from Clemson College. Let's go after it now.

There has been no boom in Anderson, merely a steady growth. But we fear one is starting.

This drouth is likely to affect the persimmon crop, and the country must have its 'possums.

Man is not known as much for the good things that he does as for the mean things he says.

Less than two months of this miserable political campaign. For that little bit, much thanks.

The man who knocks his home town is as disloyal as a Benedict Arnold. We find none here now.

Walhalla now has an excellent opportunity to become a health resort, with improved railroad facilities.

Anderson rejoices in the growth of every other town in the South. They are trying to keep up with us.

The man who accuses his wife of talking all the time is unjust. She's with other women some of the time.

Speaking of anthropological and biological discoveries, Teddy hasn't yet discovered that he is the biggest humbug in the world.

When you get up in the morning and look at yourself in the mirror, be sure to say to yourself, "Get in a boost for Anderson today."

It has been said that the attitude of Anderson is "mostly Baptists," but this would be good territory for the great Methodist University.

Let's do something to put the name of Anderson on the tongue of every man in the country. How about that Southern Methodist University?

Will the day ever come when we will go down to the station to see the truck lines go through—chair cars, Pullmans and diners, too?

There is nothing that would make Anderson great more quickly than a market house where town and country could meet for exchange.

Get Closer to Clemson

Well, it's threshing over old straw again. But sometimes we find that the first attempts didn't succeed. Now we are after the nourishing kernels of trade. We have heretofore seriously and frequently called attention to the fact that Anderson and Clemson College are too far apart. Not geographically but commercially and socially.

There was a time when Anderson got all of the trade from Clemson. Now a lot of it goes to Greenville. We concede that Seneca and Pendleton should get their share, but Anderson should get what goes to Greenville.

But we will never get it unless we go after it. It may not be within the limits of possibility to go after it this year, but Anderson should have a railroad to Clemson College, even if a branch line should have to be built from the brick yard above Pendleton to a point on the main line near Calhoun. This would avoid all heavy grades between Pendleton and Seneca, and would be a feasible line at low cost of construction.

But we think that the thing to be done this summer is to start a local parcels delivery and express system.

Would it not be possible to arrange with Mr. Clinkscales, who is the general manager of transportation from the railroad to the college, to have some way to deliver parcels at a certain small fee per parcel? If this could be done the rest would be easy.

The package could be put in shipping cases, such as bread or laundry are handled in. The ladies of Clemson could run down to Anderson, do their shopping and have the parcels sent up in a sealed case on the gas-electric and then Mr. Clinkscales could see that they were delivered at the homes in Clemson. To do this he might find it necessary to put in a neat combination passenger and express automobile bus. Some Anderson dealer with a lot of public spirit might be able to bring about the starting of such a bus line, and we respectfully suggest this to some of them.

If such a parcels delivery should prove successful, it would later on force the building of a spur to the college grounds, so that there would be no inconvenience in Clemson ladies, and the men also, coming to Anderson to do their trading.

For a Great City

At the risk of being accused of too much earnestness in the matter, we wish to talk some more upon our hobby—marketing.

A public market in Anderson would stimulate trade.

It would encourage truck gardening in half a dozen counties around here. By guaranteeing arid inspection of foodstuffs it would protect health.

We may be dreaming, but we flatter ourselves to say that it is vision—and we accordingly make the prophecy—that if Anderson should build and maintain and manage properly a municipal market, this city would in 10 years have 50,000 inhabitants.

Once with such a market and herding to the world, "the low cost of living town" then small industries would come flocking here.

Let us extend the idea for a moment. There is no hope of ever accomplishing anything without cooperation. Dumping loose earth across the passageway of a stream would be ineffective as a dam, but tie the earth and stone together and the dam is efficient. Twenty-five farmers in different parts of Anderson county might produce each 500 chickens a year and might be forced to take just any old price for them. But let these 25 men get together and agree on a date and bring 12,500 fowls to Anderson for Atlanta or Savannah—and the son and put them into a cold storage farmer would get what the fowls are worth.

To carry the market idea a little further—why would it not be feasible to band together the citizens on certain rural routes and let them agree to produce a certain definite commodity as a side crop?

For instance, let them agree upon Irish potatoes. Gold nuggets are hardly more rare in New York and shiploads have been brought in from Scotland. If the farmers upon a rural route should produce a carload of Irish potatoes and should market

them simultaneously, they could get a car placed to handle the crop. But what would be the sense of shipping a few bushels of potatoes? That is wherein the farmer gets discouraged. He sells little dabs of produce and gets less than he expected.

By combining their funds, men have built railroads, have conducted banking institutions, have erected schools and colleges. Why should not farmers combine their interests, form community clubs under the direction of a man in whom they have confidence and market their produce in carload lots for shipment to northern markets? The local market could be a sort of clearing house or exchange for handling the shipments.

The city of Atlanta is contemplating this very move. The city of Baltimore, despite great conflagrations, gets greater every year—because it is a place in which living is cheap on account of its market house. The town resident cannot produce garden truck sufficient for his own needs. Negro labor is getting more and more trifling every year. We have been told that when the city of Anderson was begging for vegetables, the people in the county were throwing such produce away. Yesterday a prominent business man was stating his grievances, that he could get no vegetables at all, for everything is sold in the suburbs before reaching the city.

The beautiful old Southern spirit of sharing with your neighbors and thinking it breach of hospitality or gentility to sell any growing thing—except cotton—is too archaic, for these days. The Southern farmer has begun to learn that he has a right to sell the things that he produces—now let him expect to get full returns for his labor and his enterprise. The way to accomplish this is by clubbing together.

And let Anderson have a market house to handle the produce.

GET YOUR NAME ENROLLED

We wish to call especial attention to the following notice from the chairman of the county democratic executive committee, Mr. S. Dean Pearman:

"On July 28th, 1914, the club rolls will close. After that date no name shall be enrolled. All democrats are urged to enroll at their nearest club without delay. If any qualified voter fails to enroll he can blame only himself. Write your full name on the club roll and do it now. All clubs except Cox Mill, Grove school and Slabtown have sent in the names of their enrollment committee. These clubs are urged to send them in without delay.

"The secretaries of all the clubs will send in the club rolls between the 28th of July and August 1st, and the executive committee from each club is requested to see that this rule is complied with.

"The time for filing pledges and paying assessment of candidates expires on August 7th, at 12 o'clock sharp. The pledge is to be filed with the secretary and the assessment paid to him."

The correspondent of The Intelligencer at Barnes has a very timely appeal in this issue and every person throughout the county should spread this information as quickly as possible so that every man will have a chance to enroll his name.

POLITICAL NOTES

Another candidate for the house appears in this issue of The Intelligencer, Mr. W. F. White, of Eastley.

He is said to be in every way capable and suited for the responsibilities of the office, and is a man who has strong backing in his section.

The card of J. Macduff Rogers for commissioner in Section No. 2, appears in the paper today.

J. H. Wright, a substantial man from Section No. 2, has announced his candidacy for commissioner for Greenville, Rock Mills, Pendleton and Fork Townships.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN OCONEE

Fleed is Now in the Walhalla Jail.

News of a horrible and barbarous occurrence in the Salem section of the county was received in Seneca this morning. It is said that a young lady is dead at that place as a result of having been ravished and beaten by her brother-in-law. Particulars in connection with the affair are hard to obtain, the telephone connection between Seneca and Salom being bad. The assault is said to have been committed the first of the week, and the young lady was the daughter of a prominent family of the upper section of the county. The name of the man concerned could not be learned, but it is said that he is now in jail at Walhalla, and a preliminary examination in connection with the death of the young lady is to be held tomorrow. It is said that the woman was mentally unbalanced and suffered agonies before her death last Thursday.

W. M. U. at Honea Path.

The W. M. U. of Saluda association will hold its annual meeting with the Honea Path Baptist church, July 15 and 16. All delegates are urged to send their names to Mrs. W. J. McGee, chairman of hospital committee.

JUDGE GARY BURIED

Was the Senior Judge of the Circuit Judge in the State.

Columbia, July 1.—The funeral services of Judge Ernest Gary who died here yesterday were held this afternoon at 6 p. m. at his late residence. The interment was at Elmwood cemetery.

Judge Gary was the senior judge of the circuit court of the State. One of the highest economists that could have been paid him was the following editorial from The State, a paper which had never been friendly to Judge Gary in politics:

"In his twenty-two years on the circuit bench, the service of Judge Ernest Gary, who died at his home in this city yesterday, was marked by unwavering endeavor to put down lawlessness and punish crime. A capable lawyer and a man of firm character, he clearly discerned the injury that the State suffered from the absence of a pervading respect for the law, and he was watchful and assiduous in the exercise of judicial power to make it respected.

"No reflection upon his brethren of the bench is intended when we say that among them he was conspicuous for his determination to make the criminal class without discrimination as to color, wealth or social standing, dread the consequences of crime.

"He was widely known and greatly liked in every part of the State and hundreds of devoted friends will hear with sorrow of his death."

OFFICERS NAVY BOARD PICKED ARE EFFICIENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Commander William S. Whitted, Inspector Cramp Shipyard, Philadelphia, Reldsday, N. C.

Lieutenant Commander Walter M. Falconer, collier Leonidas, Springfield, Ohio.

Lieutenant Commander Ulysses S. Macy, in charge of navy recruiting station, Philadelphia, Adrian, Mich.

Lieutenant Commander Carlton R. Kear, gunboat Alcano, Washington, N. C.

Lieut. Frank W. Osborn, Jr., gunboat Castine, Eugene, Oregon.

Lieut. William J. Moses, cruiser Raleigh, Seattle, Wash.

In addition to the plucking board's list, Secretary Daniels announced that the following six officers had been placed on the retired list at their own request.

Retired Voluntarily.

Captain Harrison A. Bispham, navy yard, Philadelphia; commander Emmett F. Pollock, battleship Vermont, Bloomington, Ill.; commander Irvin V. G. Gillis, battleship, Michigan, Washington, D. C.; commander Raymond Stone, battleship New Jersey, Mobile, Ala.; commander Simon J. Fullinwider, battleship Connecticut, Raton, N. M.; Commander Edwin H. Delaney, waiting orders at Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Tenn.

A number of other officers had asked for voluntary retirement. Had all applications been accepted, the board would not have had to do any "plucking." But last year the president decided not to permit the voluntary retirement of any officer who has not seen twenty years service after graduation from the naval academy. The law requires the creation of forty vacancies annually, with fifteen compulsory retirements. Included in the list of "plucked" are the names of some officers whose prominence in naval circles has caused great surprise among their colleagues at their retirement.

Captain Gibbons has been superintendent of the naval academy and naval attaché to the American embassy in London, assignments given to officers of the highest ability. Captain Hill became prominent through his outspoken criticism of defects in the placement of armor on the older battleships, which led to radical changes in the designs.

Were Good Officers.

Some of the officers had been regarded as in somewhat unsatisfactory health, though not in a condition to warrant medical condemnation.

Secretary Daniels explained, there was nothing on the records of any of these officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament and professional ability. He pointed out that the plucking law, sometimes ago, had resulted in the elimination from the navy of officers who were patently disqualified, but now the naval lists were in such shape that the board was confronted with the task of determining not who was unfit to be retained in the service but rather who could best be spared out of the list of thoroughly competent officers.

The secretary added he hoped a bill could be prepared before the meeting of the next congress for the readjustment of the personnel of the navy, which would eliminate objectionable features of the present law.

PRIMARY IS THE SUBJECT FOR DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

when he was tried and convicted for violating the speed ordinance, and was speedily protected by the Governor, was injected into the senatorial campaign by candidate Pollock here today. It all depends on whose negro it is, said Mr. Pollock.

Mayor Jennings denied that "Portland Ned" had been convicted twice for the same crime as claimed by the Governor. Mr. Jennings also attacked the Governor's connection with the investigation into the affairs of the State Hospital for the Insane.

THREE ON ONE

(Newberry Herald.)

It looks like there is a "system" or something, as Mr. Duncan would say against Gov. Blease. Candidates Jennings and Pollock are taking their time in lambasting Gov. Blease and as a matter of apparent fair play, they take a turn at Senator Smith. According to the Columbia Record, these gentlemen are going to bring in the asylum investigation later on. We suppose, when they think it will be most telling. When they get through with an effort to show up Senator Smith's record they invariably wind up by saying that they would vote for Smith as between him and Blease. The "system" is that they are trying, to help Senator Smith to defeat Gov. Blease. It is really three against one. The "system" realized that Senator Smith alone could not beat Gov. Blease and the plan is, as it appears, to have these two gentlemen make the fight and let Senator Smith reap the reward. They are certainly very patriotic from their viewpoint. It don't work. The people see through their game.

MEDIATION IS CALLED ENDED BY BRAZILIAN

(Continued from page 1.)

This would clear up all points of international difference and fix a date for the recognition of the new government.

As future meetings of the mediation board and delegates probably will be held in New York or Washington today's luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

The mediators late tonight delivered a note to the American and Huerta delegates, declaring that inasmuch as General Carranza had asked for more time to consider the question of sending delegates to an informal conference for the solution of Mexico's internal problems, there was no further need of meetings here.

The note sets forth that there will be no further need of serious mediation until the two factions have chosen a provisional president. When the Constitutionalists are ready to send delegates the note says the work of mediation will be resumed.

DUBOIS OFFERS CLEAR ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1.)

is a blackmailing agreement in his interpretation of the document. He declares that while negotiating for a treaty he made the Colombian authorities understand the United States would not apologize to any nation for political act; but in his informal conversations he suggested that an expression of regret that anything to mar the friendly relations between the countries might later be included in the treaty.

This expression of regret, the statement says, would have served as a balm for the wounded feelings of a once friendly nation, which had been humiliated before the world, whose credit had been destroyed, whose borrowing ability had been annihilated and whose persistent appeals for arbitration had been ignored.

The opposition to this feature, on the ground that it is an apology, is not just and is not in the true interests of the United States. If the Anglo Saxons are to live in harmony with the Latins on this continent, they must treat them with absolute justice, just as well as we exact justice from them.

Should Be Settled.

Dealing with that part of the treaty providing a payment to Colombia, which Colonel Roosevelt attacks as blackmail, Mr. Dubois describes Colombia's claims for the unpaid annuities on the cessation of the trans-isthmian railroad company, the revolutionary rights in the Panama railroad and Panama portion in the Colombian national, all of which in his opinion, should be met by the United States.

"Under the contract of 1867," he says, Colombia ceded the trans-Atlantic railroad company to the Panama railroad company for 99 years, for which she was to receive \$250,000 annually during the life of the contract. When Panama separated, there remained sixty-four annuities unpaid, amounting to \$16,000,000. The concession also insured to Colombia revolutionary rights in the Panama railroad at the expiration of the contract in 1967.

"The physical value of the railroad shortly after the revolt was placed at \$16,446,000. In addition, Colombia claims that she is entitled to several million dollars for that part of her national debt incurred in the interests of Panama, before the revolution. A claim recognized in the 1909 treaty made under the Roosevelt administration. Altogether these claims total about \$36,000,000."

Though Colonel Roosevelt asserts all civil rights, titles and pecuniary interests of Colombia passed to Panama at the separation, Mr. Dubois declares these rights had been virtually recognized by the Roosevelt administration.

"Colombia," he says, "by an agreement, contracted a \$3,000,000 debt with the railway company, amortizable in 30 years, by the company's \$250,000 annual payments. The amortization, actually proceeded, and the debt would have been liquidated in 1909 . . . but as the United States prevented by physical force the suppression of the insurrection on the Isthmus by Colombia six years before the debt could be paid and never attempted to exact the six missing installments they recognized Colombia's right to ownership."

"These and other material claims of Colombia," says Mr. Dubois, "justify the indemnification article of the treaty, to say nothing of the enormous territorial loss and humiliation Colombia has sustained."



To keep in full swing of health, breathe deep, think a kind thought, make two smiles grow where only one grew before. Wear our athletic underwear, a silk shirt and one of our cravenetted mohair suits at \$15. For night comfort and soothing sleep, soisette and madras pajamas at \$1 \$1.50 and \$2. Wash ties in white and colors, 50c values at 35c, three for a dollar.

Order by Parcel Post. We prepay all charges.

B.D. Brand Co.
The Store with a Conscience

Baptist News

From The Courier.
Dr. James P. Kildard, the president of Anderson College, has moved to Anderson, S. C. in the midst of his new duties, which are not new at all. He has been handling college work so long and is so familiar with all parts of it, that it would be difficult for him to find anything new to do. The people of Anderson and his friends of the college are delighted with their president.

There is in Palmetto, Fla., a life spirit and a good preacher who expects to spend a month or six weeks resting in the Piedmont section of South Carolina and those churches that are making arrangements to supply their pulpits this summer would do well to take note of this item. We refer to Pastor A. E. Pugh. His address is yet Palmetto where he will be for a few weeks longer.

Every one will be grieved to learn that Mrs. T. M. Bailey, the wife of the beloved Secretary-Emeritus of State Missions, suffered from a stroke of paralysis on last Saturday. At the time of writing this we can give her many friends no information concerning her condition, except that on Sunday afternoon she was able to sit up. Both she herself and her honored husband are held in peculiar affection by a trouble be remembered in prayer by thousands.

Many, many good things have come together in the life of Brother S. L. Watson. A few weeks ago he received a well earned diploma from the Seminary. Then he was accepted by the Foreign Mission Board and assigned to college work in our Baptist college, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and best of all he was married to Miss Annie Miller at the old Beulah Baptist Church, Abbeville Association, on June the eighteenth. He is worthy of all the blessings which have come his way. On June the 24th, Mr. Watson was called from Newberry, S. C. to his new home in Brazil. We feel that his worthiness is before them. Mr. Watson has in him the capacity for great usefulness and he has chosen the greatest of all work.

Pastor N. N. Burton, of Batesburg, writes: "You are aware, I suppose, that Bro. W. T. Tate has accepted the call of the Batesburg Baptist church to begin work July 1st. We are anxious to congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in securing one of the best men in the State. Our church and this section rural as a line field for the exercise of his splendid powers. May he come in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel."

One of the most delightful offices this office has enjoyed for many days was that from Mrs. J. E. Hart, of Columbia, on Tuesday of last week. Every issue of The Courier has much of her in it, but is not often we see

her in Greenville where she lived for so many years and has so many friends. At present she is with her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Furman, on Park Mountain. The members of The Courier family will rejoice to hear that she is in almost perfect health.

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